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We Did.

A short reply to a brief but pertinent

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why are you. of Mr. ROOSEVELT in Santo Domingo! Didn't THE Sun do its thundering best to keep the young gentieman in the Executive officer

" NEW YORE, Feb. 13." LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

And for the sake of his sure progress now the sole aim of Mr. Roosevell's purchase of all privately owned French Next comes what may be called the emambition. The Sun will continue to do railways of the State be authorized? its thundering best to keep him in the Executive office, where he belongs, and income tax, though sanctioned by the unproductive of revenue, in recent years. out of the coordinate departments of the | Chamber of Deputies, will be thrown out | All these have to be kept up. As Presi-Government, where he does not belong. | by the Senate, in which event the Rouvier | dent Eliot put it last year:

Treaty.

We print a few extracts from the many newspaper articles which have discussed with intelligent frankness the Santo Domingo incident and the apparent attempt of somebody to bind this counof an agreement or protocol. There is press, irrespective of party, maintains its accustomed vigilance.

Perhaps the now generally admitted principle, so fundamental and so essen- the great undertaking, now going on. It is again the unrestricted income that tial to the preservation of the Govern- of transplanting the medical school, must support this increasing burden, ment of the Constitution, has been but the fortunes of Harvard College and some recent buildings have proved stated by nobody more tersely and have been left to the chances of spon- very costly in this respect. forcibly than by the Hon. WAYNE MAC- taneous benefactions, which have been VEAGH, Attorney-General in President GARFIELD's Cabinet:

"The language of our Constitution, framed by the wisdom of our fathers, is exceptionally plain and imperative as to the treaty making power, It requires as a condition precedent to the mak-Jeg of any treaty, and every agreement between this country and any foreign Power should be called a treaty because the Constitution so calls ft. that it shall be submitted to the Senate and that two thirds of the Senators present concur in the wisdom of making it. Their concurrence makes it 'part of the supreme law of the land.' Is it conceivable that in view of such provisions * President alone can make any action of his a part of the supreme law of the land? If so, our 'supreme law' would be subject to the caprice of every successor of President Roosevett, and the wise men who framed the Constitution knew it large endowment is necessary, would be unsafe to trust the law making power

This principle having been asserted effectively, both by the organs of public opinion and by the United States Senate in its vote of Saturday last, nothing will in the very near future. That Harvard at the present rate of interest would stand in the way of a careful and impar- College will receive some large part of this require \$100,000 or \$125,000 each. This was done to intellect: tial consideration, on its own merits, sum is more than likely, for we are in- would relieve the situation in one direc- "Mr. Bayenings-Docs not the Senator know mingo which the President is about to Harvard in New York city have taken of the college instruction independent submit to the Senate for ratification up the matter earnestly, but Harvard even of tuition fees. In making the according to the second clause of the men and lovers of the higher learning suggestion the president is guided probsecond section of the second article of

The Anti-Catholic Crusade Resumed in France.

When the late Premier, M. Combes, resigned, his bill abolishing the Concordat between France and the Papacy was still in the committee stage. Last Thursday M. Rouvier, his successor, latter measure would be a step back- The real solution of the problem, the submitted to the Chamber of Deputies | ward, where the intention of the great | form in which the college would be most of Church and State.

abolishing the Concordat declares that all salaries particularly, are far below what funds, to which donors' names might be give the impresario the use of the house laws and orders relative to the public or- successful men in other professions may ganization or recognition of a religious expect, not to speak of the rewards of be at the disposal of the president and denomination are abrogated, particularly business life. the law ratifying the convention made in 1802 under the Consulate between however, been evaded in part. The one dowed professorships, an endowed lithe Pope and the French Government. thing left to do was to cut down the sum | brary, a library building, an endowed All existing public establishments of allotted to each department for instruc- graduate school-all these will help, religion are suppressed, and all appro- tion and the teaching force has been but a freer endowment of the university priations of Government funds such as diminished. To save as much of the in general will help most of all. We wish heretofore have been made to depart- department instruction as possible, the Harvard and its friends success in the ments or communes for religious pur- professors have taken additional work undertaking. poses are prohibited. Nominally the on themselves, as they have done often exercise of religion in France will be before, and some of them have given hereafter free, but practically the civil up part of their salaries in order to keep power will still retain a hold upon it, needed instructors. On the students' for the bill requires Church associations term bills, on the other hand, "extras" the Jews by Dr. ISIDOR SINGER, warning of the Metropolitan. The payments of to transform themselves into civil cor- begin to appear again, such as a fee for them of the danger of arousing pernicious porations amenable to the same laws the maintenance of the college hospital. anti-Semitic sentiment which is involved the company conducting the opera, of as are other organizations. The prin- It is an objectionable practice, only ex- in the formal attempt to force the sum- which Mr. CONRIBO is president and ciple, therefore, of the Combes project | cusable by the pinch of want. is reaffirmed. French Catholics can have Church and State, unless, before the new For fifteen years or more its condition race in a summer club of which he is bill becomes a law, the Rouvier Cabinet can be beaten on the income tax or some other non-religious question

bill came from two opposite quarters. Of one. The temporary relief afforded by to special Jewish criticism. the four groups in the majority at the the corporation was admittedly inade- Dr. Dewey, as the Director of the State back of the last and the present Minis- quate and unsatisfactory-though all it Library at Albany, is a subordinate of tries, the Socialist group protested an could afford to do-and has been out the Regents of the University of the State grily against the provision of the Combes grown. There is no room for the books, of New York, and it is understood that bill that, in the event of disestablishment, pensions equivalent to about half the basements of other buildings or are from that office is to come up for their their present stipends should be paid to existing clergymen over 40 years of catalogue them or put them on the Albany to-morrow. The gravity of the age during the remainder of their lives. shelves where they may be used; there issue is not exaggerated by Dr. SINGER The Democratic Union, presided over by is not room in the building for the un- when he describes such an attempt to not compelled to perform, for instance, M. ETIENNE, eyed askance the clause of dergraduates to use the books nor for force a purely race question into politics two operas of native composition every the Combes bill in pursuance of which the faculty and other scholars to carry as a menace to "the peaceful evolution the churches and houses of the ben- on investigations. Last year the point of American Judaism. eficed clergy were to be taken back was reached of having to refuse valuable. The city of New York now contains from them and were to be used here- and desirable gifts of books because the about seven hundred thousand Jews, after only on payment of a fixed rent. | library was too poor to handle them | and they constitute toward one-quarter Some of the shrewder Republican mem- properly, and only through the generos- of the population of Manhattan Island. bers for rural districts shrank from shoul- ity of the donors in providing the needful. Their number will be largely increased dering the responsibility for forcing money in addition to the books were by a Jewish immigration for 1905 which their peasant constituents to pay, not some of these gifts saved. A million promises to be the greatest ever received only the stipends of their priests, but | dollars spent in new buildings and in | in any single year; and if the migration also rent for church buildings. We endowing the machinery of the library of Jews to this country continues at the

shall not be surprised, therefore, to would benefit more persons than any rate of the last ten years, their number learn, when the whole text of the new other gift that could be made. bill is before us, that an arrangement

rent. In order to appease the Socialists, a greater or less extent

still influential in some of the Min- ship, beneficiary and prize money enterprise as merchants has put them isterial groups-it is allowed to take merely passes through the treasurer's into the foremost places of the business like M. ROUVIER has hitherto enjoyed proportion of its income, with the tuition the confidence of the business world, fees, is at the university's free disposal, to drive through the Senate, as well and the demands on this are legion. as the Chamber of Deputies, even an in- Then it must be remembered that the come tax so specious that, as he avers, rate of interest has steadily gone down it merely shifts the burden of taxation in a generation, while the cost of living from one shoulder to the other? It is and materials has gone up. When true that the amount of the tax levied by President ELIOT entered on office 7 per the proposed measure would not be cent. or more could be obtained on safe much, if any, greater than that which investments; now the university can so much exercised over the diplomatic performances is now paid. The method of raising it, make only 4 per cent. and a varying however, would be vitally different, for fraction a year. The practical appliit would involve a valuation of each cation of this is that whereas in 1870 individual's property by means of an an endowment of \$50,000 supplied the inquisitorial process. Who can say, full salary of a professor, now the unimoreover, that property once valued versity must make up fully half the along the straight and narrow path of | would not be subjected hereafter to im- salary from its unrestricted income, and constitutional duty, toward that honor- mensely increased burdens should an old- the number of professorships so well able place in American history which is age pension fund be created and the endowed as that is small.

Ministry might be wrecked on the same geois Cabinet. That is the sole hope of the French Catholics.

The Plight of Harvard College.

try by an unratified treaty in the form | vard University, in his annual report, at Harvard College in respect to ventilation would appeals for aid in behalf of Harvard little danger that the Constitution will | College from the alumni and friends of | go into desuctude while the American the college. There have been calls for

generous and liberal enough has been laboring in the effort to supply gency, and the emergency has always adequate instruction to its students have turned up to consume them. But Harversity's savings nothing was said, but hardly; a university never." Under the large deficits have become a yearly | him the university has lived up to the occurrence in spite of all economies. limit of its resources, and often a little Harvard's living beyond its income has beyond, and it is safe to say that if it become a permanent condition, and if had not Harvard would now be much the university is to continue in its pres- more like the college it was than the morphosed, glorified. ent progressive course a further and university it is. Its object has been "to

of the university his estimate seems more | ble variety of intellectual work. than conservative, for good use will be | President Eliot suggests in his appeal found for the income of five millions | the endowment of professorships, which throughout the land should see that the ably by his long experience with donacollege obtains the full sum.

the cutting down of instruction, from the prove attractive. His further suggeslamentable condition of the library and tion that lower grades of instructors from the expedients that were considered should also be endowed seems fanciful and rejected by the Overseers. That and might in time prove mischievous, body, after deliberation, voted not to perhaps leaving the college burdened cut down the salaries of instructors and with the obligation to teach extinct not to increase the cost of tuition. The curiosities of learning. the draft of a new bill for the separation mass of college benefactors has been permanently benefited, if it can be done, to bring its instruction within the reach | would be the raising of a large endow-In the substituted measure, the article of all; while college salaries, and Harvard ment fund or a combination of smaller

The case of the library is deplorable. many of which are now distributed in a petition of eleven Jews for his removal boxed up; there is not enough money to consideration at a meeting to be held at

It may seem strange to some that the great accession to our Jewish population has been made by which when church oldest and almost the richest of our uni- which has been made in the last twenty tions to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its associations have been transformed versities should find itself in this predica- years has gone on without provoking original form, and who was not glad that predica-

who, naturally, will be still further im- university accounts will explain the such prejudices because of the conduct bittered by this concession, it is possible difficulty. In the first place, by far the of the Jews themselves. that the agreement to pay half of their greater portion of the funds in the hands

barrassment of riches. There have been It may well happen, therefore, that an many gifts of buildings, needful but

" The scale of expenditure for light, heat, venti-The Forthcoming Santo Domingo rock which proved fatal to the Bour- lation, cleaning and service in the Cambridge departments of the university has never been extravagant, though it has been raised significantly during the last ten years, and it is not possible to reduce that expenditure much. In spite of the fact that expenditures of this nature constitute a re-For the first time, we believe, since the grettably large proportion of the total expenditures great Boston fire, the president of Har- of the university. The practices of fifty years ago now be against the law as well as against the interests of the teachers and students."

Very few donors have thought of promoney in the past for specific purposes, viding for the up-keep of the buildings or for other departments of the univer- they give, and still fewer, if any, have sity; for instance, the dental school and given enough to maintain them fully.

From time to time the Harvard Corporation has managed to accumulate The difficulties under which Harvard respectable savings for times of emerbeen known in the university for some vard, since President Eliot has been in time. So long as they seemed tem- charge, has always spent every cent it porary, or could be met by unusual ex- | could within the limits of safety. In ertions and sacrifices on the part of the his inaugural speech Dr. ELIOT declared: teaching force or by drawing on the uni- "A school will support itself; a college turn out from year to year the largest by President ELIOT, but to many friends trained young men for the largest possi-

formed that the alumni and friends of tion and would leave a certain proportion that? tions and the hope that this means of How great the need is appears from perpetuating the donor's name will

attached, the income from which should fellows, unrestricted save for its applica-Both resolutions of the Overseers have, tion to the needs of the college. En-

An Ill Advised Movement.

for alleged discrimination against that has been presented to the alumni in the the president. No accusation is made librarian's report, at first by the late that in his public capacity Dr. Dewey the first performance. This public, on Mr. Winson as an imminent evil, then has exercised any such discrimination The genuine objections to the former by Mr. Lane as a present and increasing or in any way rendered himself liable

will be doubled ten years hence. The

ings will be turned over to them free of and a plant in which fully as much has races of the population to any serious been invested. A glance at any set of extent. It rather has tended to allay

In every walk of life Jews have made present stipend to all existing priests of the Harvard Corporation, and the distinguished advancement. Many of over 40 years of age will be modified to same holds true for most colleges, is the best scholars in our schools and colset apart by the donors for specific leges are of that race, and in all the pro-Whether the Rouvier bill will become purposes and cannot be touched. It is fessions and in trade and finance Jews law depends largely upon whether- trust money that can be applied only to are now among the foremost and the in compliance with the pressure exerted | the purposes of the trust. For instance, | most highly esteemed. The mercantile by M. Combes and his friends, who are the income from the millions of scholar-credit of Jews is of the best, and their precedence of all other measures. Is hands; the university cannot turn aside world. Ineducational and philanthropic it possible, even for a financier who a penny of it. Only a relatively small movements they have rendered distinguished public service, for which they have earned and received the applause and the confidence of citizens of all other races.

The letter of Dr. SINGER and many other letters we have received from enlightened and philosophic Jews show that our view of the proceeding against Dr. DEWEY as ill advised and unfortunate is sustained by Hebrew opinion.

Indiana's Grand Young Man.

In reading the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE's speech upon the Statehood bill we notice, with surprise and indignation, the attempts of some old Senators to interrupt the majestic current of his thought. Thus Mr. BEVERIDGE said that he would confirm a certain assertion by the testimony of Mr. ELKINS. Whereupon Mr. ELKINS said crustily:

The Senator cannot confirm it by me. I am not his witness. He is entirely mistaken. Mr. BEVERIDGE-I am not surprised--

Not surprised to find himself accused by his envious rivals of being entirely mistaken. In a moment Mr. FORAKER was up and at him:

" Mr. FORAKER-I rise merely to say to the Senator that I used no such language, and the Senator must know that I did not say anything about it being made ignorantly of the facts. I said perhaps that proposition was made like other propositions are made, without full knowledge of every consideration that should be taken into account, and when it was debated and investigated they concluded to divide in the other way.

" Mr. DEVERIDOE-I am willing to take the Senator's statement that his words were 'without full | promises to be an interesting document. knowledge 'instead of 'ignorantly.'

" Mr. FORAKER-It is not a question whether the Senator is willing to take my statement. The Senator. I imagine, will be only too glad to take

Mr. Unveringe-I am only too happy to take it. Mr. FORANKE-And the Senator must not put words in my mouth which I did not utter. Mr. BEVERIDGE-If the Senator from Ohio

wants to say 'without knowledge ' instead of ' ig-" Mr. FORAKER-I have not used any such language, and the Senator must know that.

" Mr. BEVERINGE-There is no difference be tween the Senator and myself. " Mr. FORAKER -Senators here heard what I said.

" Mr. Beveripge-They have. There is no difference between the Senator and myself. " Mr. FORAKER-There is a decided difference be-

tween what I said and what you said. Of course there is. Passing through a mind like Mr. BEVERIDGE's any proposition, any language is enriched, meta-

Mr. Teller declared that an averment read by Mr. BEVERIDGE was "absolutely The sum needed is set at \$2,500,000 possible immediate product of well untrue." Mr. BABD said he had "made no such statement" as Mr. Beveridge hefore arbitrators. The Senate is a very stributed to him. So gnat after gnat sensitive body, inclined at times to stretch its stung the young lion. Mr. FORAKER read a newspaper ostentatiously, and was properly rebuked. At last, however, justice in overshadowing.

all I know, and a great deal more."

Such a compliment, so unexpected, so honest, more than atones for a series of nagging interruptions. The junior Senator from Indiana knows a great deal that scribed, admits of no doubt. the veterans of the Senate don't know. And they know that he knows that they know that he knows.

Opera and Millionaires.

Mr. CONRIED will find it difficult to persuade the public that the Metropolitan Opera House could continue to exist in its present flourishing estate without the financial aid of the wealthy men forming the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, which owns the theatre. They | European interference, we must give guarand keep it in condition. They receive in return the use of their boxes and the right to exercise a certain interference in the control of the opera.

It is no reflection on the musical taste of the city to say that the withdrawal of the stockholders and their financial support would mean an end to the kind of opera of which New York may so justly be proud.

In giving him the theatre the stockholders are as generous as any manager could reasonably expect. This is the foundation of the greatest subsidy that We print to-day a very earnest appeal to has come to the rescue of any impresario the public for admission go entirely to mary removal of an officer of the State managing director. The amount of these has become so great during recent years that the management is insured against loss before the curtain rises on which any operatic manager may count, was built up through the performances offered by Mr. CONRIED'S predecessor, Maurice Grau. He made it plain that opera here was always to be so good that the public might safely

pay for its tickets in advance. Mr. CONRIED, with the theatre from the stockholders and this great subsidy from the public, is not embarrassed by the restrictions put on the foreign directors of State subventioned theatres. He is what to call it. The situation will be bad year. Nor has he any such responsibility. All that he must do is to keep up his performances to their present high Dillingham and Minister Dawson on the part standard and follow the example of his of the United States, and that they arranged predecessor, who put New York's opera

As for amending good treates to death, people have not forgotten how he [Mr. Roomwrain] when Governor of New York, rudely denounced the first Hay Paunerfole treaty as a surrender, and publicly expressed the hope that it would be rejected if not radically altered. Evening Post.

We had not supposed there was a man in America to-day, not excepting Mr. John HAY himself, who did not now recognize the force of Governor ROOSEVELT'S objec-

EXECUTIVE "AGREEMENTS." The Santo Domingo Incident as Viewed

by the American Press. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser It remains to fix the responsibility for the under which has placed the State Department and the President in a humiliating pos tion. Some one in authority has assumed that the Administration could enter into a treaty with the Dominican republic without consuiting the Senate. That person, whoever he may be, should study the Constitu-

From the Springfield Republican. The Santo Domingo receivership question raises larger questions of profound interest and great range. That these larger questions are difficult we are ready to admit. because they are of exceptional importan we all have the right to demand that the disussion of them in the proper season be not prejudiced by untimely or premature acts the part of the Executive in the performance of his regular administrative duties. Let the status quo in Santo Domingo be maintained, and then the question that the Administration has found it advisable to raise may be consi dered on its merits.

From the Hartford Times The Senate at Washington will not ratify such a novel project as this without careful consideration, and it may have to go over to a special session of that body to be called in March. If the arrangement is completed it is practically a receivership—it is likely to last for a good many years, during which time Santo Domingo will practically be a possession of the United States, and it would seem that such an arrangement must almost

inevitably lend at lust to annexation. From the Indianapotis News. THE SUN is greatly disturbed over the President's course in the Santo Domingo matter. It seems at last to have found what it believes to be a real case of imperialism. Its old friend, Erving Winslow, ought to invite it to join the Anti-Imperialist League. are now known, we believe THE SUN to be justified in its criticisms.

From the Washington Post The fact that Commander Dillingham, hitherto unknown as a diplomat, recently negotiated a treaty with Santo Domingo. which was to go into effect on Feb. 1, without being submitted to the Senate, and which, after its publication in this country, appears have proved unsatisfactory to the State Department, will hardly diminish the curiosity of the Senate in this matter. And the apparent anxiety of the Acting Secretary of State to hasten the execution of a brilliant coup in Santo Domingo may not induce the Senate to withhold its rigid scrutiny of what

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It will be remembered that when Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, started out to explain this "protocol" he failed to state when it was to go into effect, and, worse still, did not say that by it this country guaranteed the Dominican debt. Although the date was Feb. 1, the country knew nothing of it till last Friday, and even then the news came from the black republic, not from Washington. If Mr. Loomis did not know the contents of the "memorandum," why did he un-dertake to talk about it? If he did know. what was his motive in concealing these vitally

From the Philadelphia Record. As Commander-In-Chief of the Army and Navy, the President in time of war or grave public peril may issue proclamations having the force of law; but the exercise of dictatorial or military powers in time of peace would be dangerously close approach to personal government.

From the Boston Transcript The episode is the more unfortunate at those Senators who have insisted that each operative only after the State Department shall have received the specific authority of the Senate to send any matter in controversy powers to the utmost. It has been called he lunctures in the future that will justify it

From the Baston Herald. We recall nothing in the history of the adultra-constitutional and subversive than the

From the Louisville Courier-Journal That it was never intended to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, but to become operative and in full force at the date pre-

From the Houston Daily Pos No friend or supporter of the President has the right to be surprised in view of his other transgressions of the organic law. Neither does it avail for Senators in discussing the affair to consider the propriety or even pos-sibility of an impeachment, for the House would never present articles to the Senate any pretext involving the sadly batered old Constitution.

From the Philadelphia Press. The establishment of a larger protectorate under the theory that, if we will not permit antees of just treatment, involves the application of a corollary of the Monroe Doctrine and of a national policy which cannot be undertaken without the concurrence of the

From the Philadelphia Record.

It would be a pitiable diplomatic predicament if the Government at Washington should become the armed ally of Morales in a struggle of the people of Santo Domingo to throw off his usurpation. The collection of Santo Domingo's debts would be a poor excuse for getting the country into such a dilemma.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. Of course, neither agreement has any legal force until the Senate by a two-thirds vote accepts the treaty. But the President as head of the army and navy has the power to order the marines to Santo Domingo any day he wants to. He can keep them there so long as Congress will furnish him with money enough to pay their wages and keep. The United States may not be, and is not yet, a party to any treaty with Santo Domingo, but there is no question at all that the President can do what the Constitution gives him power for it, if the Senate wants to try it.

From the Indianapolis News. There can be no doubt that the President did start in to carry this thing through without the cooperation of the Senate. Apparently he thought that by the use of the word "protocol" it would be possible to get around the con-stitutional provision—if indeed this provision occurred to him at all-requiring the consent of the Senate to treaties. At any rate, the agreement was drawn up and signed, and the e for its going into effect has gone by. The full agreement was first made public by the Dominican authorities. And now that it is made public we see that it is a treaty in everything but name.

If this is not imperialism we do not know

enough even if it be found that the new protocol, of which we are now informed, is unob-

From the Buffalo Courier The protocol was signed by Commander its terms without full instructions from Washington would be difficult to believe, even had the announcement not been officially made at the time that the agreement would not re-

Questions as to Marriage and Divorce. To the Europe of The Sun-Sir: Do the ec-clesiastics and their followers consider it moral for people who hate, detest or despise each other from any cause to live together as man and wife; they merely ask for the sandow of a connection

What is their idea! What would our omnipotent

A . DANGEROUS MOVEMENT. A Learned Jew on the Jewish Petition

Against the State Librarian. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When I read in your paper of Friday last a telegram from Albany stating that the request of Mr. Louis Marshall and associates for the immediate and peremptory removal of Dr. Melvil Dewey from his post as State Librarian on account of his pretended anti-Semitlo procedure in his quality as president of the Lake Placid Company is to be definitely decided not, as was previously announced in the month of April, but at the meeting of the State Board of Regents on Wednesday

menaced the peaceful evolution of American Judaism Being in a position to know at least some of the salient facts of the case, I wish, before the irreparable wrong to the higher interests not only of the Jews already settled in this untry, but also to the thousands of poor Hebrew immigrants who weekly seek admittance at its gates, be perpetrated, to address an earnest appeal to the men who, most of them ignorant of the facts, lent the influence of their names to the petition.

next, I instinctively felt that a hard blow

I appeal—honor to whom honor is due-first to you, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of public lectures of the city of New York. In the name of our common labors on the Committee of the University Col-lege of Jewish History, Literature and Theology; in remembrance of that memorable lean banquet of May 21, 1901, where you as presiding officer paid a glowing tribute God's advocates of the unfortunate Albany State official in this city, for our united efforts in "bringing about a closer relationship and better understanding between Gentile and Jew, in removing the spell of prejudice against the latter, in bringing nearer the day when the adepts of Jahve and will neet in one house, a common house which shall be a house of prayer for all nations." I beseech you, the public servant of the American metropolis, in the name of the throughout Maine We may say, however, that, as far as the facts lofty principles you so often have proclaimed with ardent eloquence, to extinguish the firebrand before it consume others and-

> I appeal to you, Mr. Isidor Straus, in your quality as president of the Educational Al-liance, an institution founded for the very purpose of accelerating the process of Americanization of the Jewish immigrant, not to lend your moral support to a movement which, if its authors should succeed, will undoubtedly provoke a revulsion of feeling that will set back for many years the assimilation of the newcomers from eastern Europe to American ideals, and thus undermine the great establishment to which you devote with signal success your time and your energy. I was in 1882 witness in Austria, and ten years later in France, of the revival of anti-Semitism-both countries where the volcano of passions was supposed to be extinguished long ago—and I know, therefore, how the kind of campaign is originated by enemies of social peace ever ready to profit by any disturbance in the social organ-ism. Neither you nor myself is con-cerned about the personal fate of Melvil Dewey. What, indeed, is Hecuba to us? But, shall we, free Jews of America, not heeding the lesson of France, in criminal lightheartedness transform the Albany S Librarian into a kind of Capt. Dreyfus?

I appeal to you, Mr. Joseph H. Schiff, the prince among the Jewish philanthropists of this country and undoubtedly one of the noblest figures of American Judaism, to learn a lesson from the present position of the unfortunate Czar Nicholas II., who, believing in the glowing reports of his Viceroy concerning Russia's strength and Japan's weakness in the Far East, embarked in an adventure which may cost him his throne and bring ruin to his country. I know from the most reliable source possible that your neighbor on that unfortunate document, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, hardly took the trouble of perusing it carefully, having the fullest confidence in your perspicacity and the well known scrupulousness of your investigations. But, as the old saying runs, even Homer sometimes nods, and I certainly commit no indiscretion in stating that some of the most eminent and the wisest Jews of New York, having right notions about manliness and self-pride, strongly advised against a Jewish accusation against a Gentile club president on the sole plea that he refused to receive Hebrews on als premises, while, as eventinesses corrobotate, no Jew having been for an hour or a I appeal to you, Mr. Joseph H. Schiff, the is premises, while, as eyewitnesses corrobo-tie, no dew having been for an hour or a cek a guest at the Lake Placid Club has ever week a guest at the Lake Placid Club has ever found the slightest thing to quicise. Where, indeed, are the names of the presidence of the foremost Jewish institutions of New York Hebrew United Charlites, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Technical Institute, faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Amer-ica, the district grand lodges of the Inde-pendent Order of B'nai B'rith and other orders? Why does the list of petitioners not contain at least one representative of the orders? Why does the list of petitioners not contain at least one representative of the lews of the State of New York outside of the metropolis? Has the rabbinical profession in the Empire State already been degraded to such a level that none of its representatives has been invited to participate in the deliberations about the welfare of the entire Jewish commonwealth? Where are the names of the representatives of the 350,000 downtown Jews? Why, if for no other reason than harmonic rounding up of the figure, could not one more signer be found to reach the holy number 12?

one more signer be found to reach the holy number 12?

I appeal, finally, to you, Mr. Nathan Bijur, one of our most sympathetic communal workers, being ever inspired in all of your public and private acts by the beautiful words of Sophocles's Antione. "We are on this earth to love, not to hate one another." Have you, the sharp-witted and learned lawyer, not seen at first glance the numerous holes in the State paper of your colleagues? Have you, only to mention its last two parastraphs, not noticed the ridicule of the sentence where you eleven private Individuals throw yourselves up as defenders of the 9.881.880 Catholics and the 8.192.484 Methodists of this country upon whom Dewey may tomorrow impose obloquy in excluding them from his clubhouses if he be allowed to-day to ostracize the Jews? You, with your French esprit, should not have forgotten that ridicule kills even the strongest man. Have you, further, not immediately noticed the sophistical character of the final paragraph of your petition?

So far as we are concerned. Mr. Dewey may, as

further, not immediately noticed the sophistical character of the final paragraph of your petition?

So far as we are concerned. Mr. Dewey may, as the president and a stockholder of the Lake Placid Company, adopt whatever policy he desires, but he must not at the same time remain the State Librarian or permit his subordinates in his private enterprise to give character to it, as they have done, by advertising the fact that "Mr. Dewey, the president affour company, is Librarian of the State of New York."

Have you not admired the nalveté—not to use a stronger expression—of Mr. Marshall, the president of the board of trustees of the orthodox Jewish Theological Seminary, and Messrs. Schiff, Lewisohn and Guggenheimer, its founders and main financial supporters, in fighting tooth and nail for a hospitality which they themselves, if they really stood upon the platform of their own institution, and of certainly 500,000 of the 750,000 Jews of the State of New York, could not accept while living in accordance with the Mosalo and rabbinic detary laws?

How many Russian, Rumanian or Galician Jews, their brethren in race and faith, are the eleven signers of the anti-Dewey proclamation receiving throughout the year at their tables, in their winter residences, as well as at their summer cottages? So long as this question has not been satisfactorily answered, the entire action of these individual petitioners lacks the ring of sincerity and the spirit of Jewish fraternity.

Finally, does the Jewish public know that the man who is accused of anti-Jewish feelings is admired by his many Jewish pupils, who are receiving the most cordial hospitality at his private house; yea, that in 1902 he advanced to a Gentile carpenter of Lake Placid, a certain Emory Brewster, the sum of \$1,000 to build in the heart of the vinage a little synagorie for the Hebrew residents in the neighborhood? That three Jews are holding real estate University of New York that not the 750,000 Jews of this State. but of the Lake Placid Club?

But I have said enough to convince the legents of the State University of New York hat not the 750,000 Jews of this State, but heardy a dozen of Jewish Individuals with heir restricted retinues stand before them a plaintiffs, and I am reedy, if the original erm for the meeting could be kept, to offer counter-petition signed not by eleven, but by eleven thousand Hebrews, not only of this, but of all forty-five States of the Union.

New York, Feb. 13. ISIDOR SINGER.

Immediate Success of the Umbrella longs Hanway was carrying the first umbrella. "Yes," he remarked, "it's a grand success. Ten men have already tried to take it by mistake for

and with a happy strut, be naraded down the Valentine.

A barrier bars your heart Whereat, though Love assail. By arder or by art lie may in naught prevail. Ah, sweet, releut, I pray. Lest from the closed door Love turn in tears away

SHARRIN STREETS

And come again no more!

COFFIN PLATES AS ORNAMENTS Cheerful Customs of the Good Old Times in Maine.

From the Bangor News. In New England, 100 years ago, it was by no means uncommon for provide their coffins long before their death and keep the same in their houses, where they could see them every day. It was perhaps a custom having the same purpose and significance as the skeleton at the feasts of the ancient Greeks, to remind the living in their hours of levity of the seriousness of life and the certainty of death.

This was not the idea, however, of a man named Lindsey, whom people now fiving in Leeds may remember, or at least have heard of. He built his own coffin many years before he died, and used to keep it in a chamber of his house. He used it generally to keep beans in. It was a very fine coffin, made of mahogany and nicely finished and polished. Mr. Lindsey made it with his own hands, and gave as reason that if he left the task of providing him with a coffin to his sons it would be just like them to put him in a hemlock one and "send him through hell snapping." Perhaps the boys did not rel ish the implication. At any rate, they did not like to have the coffin about the house. and took it away one night and threw it into the river. It was found several miles below, considerably broken and battered as it went over the rips, and old Lindsey heard about it, drove down and got it, and was finali-

buried in it. Another queer custom that prevailed in presiding officer paid a glowing tribute.

Dr. I. K. Funk and myself, i. e., the two
ic's advocates of the unfortunate Albany
recent date was that of removing the plate
from the coffin after the funeral and just before the body was lowered into the grave, and keeping it in the best room in the house among the ornaments and bric-A-brac. The writer saw one of these gruesome exhibits on the mantle of a Lincolnville parlor not more than twenty-five years ago, and we shouldn't be surprised if quite a number of them could be found in the old houses

Quick Change in the Subway.

To THE EDFTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the suggestions for facilitating traine in the subway one important contribution has been over-looked. I refer to the conveniences, or rather lack of them, for making change quickly and easily at the ticket windows. It would be dim-cult to conceive a more awkward arrangement from which to receive a handful of scattered change than the perfectly smooth, pollahed glass surface which constitutes the counter at these windows. One hardly ever enters the subway during the busy hours without seeing some distracted citizen making frantic grabs at his change, cagerly striv ing to dislodge a collection of reluctant nickels from the pollshed glass or to coax an elusive dime over the edge without dropping it, while a line of impatient and struggling travellers behind him

add their exasperation to his.

The remedy for this is ridiculously simple. A depression in the surface of the counter with a slightly raised sloping rim at the edge would en-able the purchaser of a ticket to gather up his change, even a number of coins at once, almost

The prime object of the subway is to transport people quickly and comfortably, and it is sincerel to be hoped that the Interborough company wil find time in the near future to improve its equip-ment in the essential particular I have noted. NEW YORK, Feb. 11. J. H. GARDINER.

The Government Slow Pay as an Art Collector TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent Scx. in the notice of the death of John Quevedo, who served fifty years in the navy, you mentioned the fact that he was one of those chosen by Cap tain Schley and Lieut. Emory in making up the crew for the expedition in search of Lieut. Greely in the Arctic regions, and you also say: "Apertic's famous picture now in Washington, depicting the rescue of Lieut. Greeky at Cape Sablue, shows Quevedo carrying one end of the atretcher on which lay the sick form of Greely. It may cause you some astonishment to learn the disgraceful truth, that although the Govern-

ment has had possession of this famous picture as well as another from the same brush, for the past twenty years, and has had them on exhibition at Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo and St Louis. Apertie has not yet been paid for them It would be a graceful act for some Member of Con-gress from this city to take this matter up and agitate until the wrong from which Apertle has suffered for the past twenty years shall have been righted.

LUIZ A. DA CUNHA. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Where Lincoln and Mary Todd Were Married

From the Springfield News.
The old Edwards home on South Set where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were mar nverted into St. Agatha's school under the direction of the Episcopal Church in this diocese, is now being made into one of the

most beautiful homes in Springfield.

The old residence has witnessed some very interesting events during its life. The old house as it was had many nooks and owners, its old fashlored stateliness added to the charm of romance and many were the stories told by schoolgitis of how Lincoln was married in this room and dired in another.

The front parlor, where Lincoln was married.

has been changed, in that one large massive win-dow replaces the former low French windows, of which there were two. A new front door has been put in, which is a pity, as the old one of heavy oak seemed a part of the house and had swung open to admit some of the most illustrious men and women of the State and country. The big entrance hall and stairway will remain the same as when Mary Todd came down the oaken steps to her wed-

For over a year no one has occupied the home-but in a few months it will have put on again its old time importance, and, being situated as it is, far back in the ward, surrounded with trees and shrubs

Japanese Civilization

From the London Graphic.
"We Japanese," the Japanese Minister at Paris is supposed to have said. "have for many general its apposed to have said, and to many genera-tions sent to Europe exquisite lacquer work, deli-cately carved figures, beautiful embroidery and many other commodities which showed how an-tistic we are; but the Europeans described us as 'uncivilized.' We have recently killed some sev-enty thousand Russians, and every European nation, to recording at the high condition of civilization is wondering at the high condition of civilization

Russia and the Fruit of Knowledge From a Fancuit Hall Speech. it is our duty to supply the oppressed people with ammunition—I don't mean powder and guns

ganda. Poser for Pure Food Man

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Wiley is not yet prepared to say whether pink salmon made of Michigan carp dyed with cochineal is superior to pink salmon made of Plot ida catfish dyed with anlline.

Saint Valentine's Day in Greenland. "Well, this beats all!" Dan Cupid says; I'm deuced! but love has queersome ways To lead a god good natured thus into this all unseemly muss. Pur breeches, reindeer skin for hose A scalskin cap-where is my nose: A-chew! I cannot help but sneeze. There's influenza in the breeza. Why am I here, what am I at, And what's the good of all of that Fool folderol. Saint Valentine?
I'd like some pepper sauce in mine.
Ah! here's my victim—I'm in luck. is 't maid, or gallant or a duck?

I'm deuced if I can tell the sexi Here goes an arrow—Wewi this cold Has given to thy solar plex' A twinge of the rhoumatics old."

Then Dinka came from out her mound Of gleaming snow, and looked around With ox eyes o'er the plain of ice To find her heart's best paradise. Dan Cupid longed to climb a tree-No trees were there, alas! and he Could only gaze astonished at The ox-eyed siren short and fat. To Cupid's lids it brought a tear. Across the frozen plain there came. An echoing cry—'tla Dinka's flame. A spot upon the open lifts A walrus hunter swiftly drifts Up to the ice—Whoopi upside down: A clever trick that's in his line

To win the fist-nosed maiden brown He lands and rubs his nose to hers.

Dan boards the southward bound ex HORACE SEIMOUR HELLES